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TURKEY.**SALONIKI—Cholera.**

The American consul at Saloniki reported November 18 to the Department of State the occurrence of 1 death from cholera.

TREBIZOND—History of Cholera Outbreak.

Consul Jewett reports October 23:

In May arrivals by sea from Russia were subjected to medical inspection, and in July 5 days' quarantine at Sinope was established for such arrivals, but small sailing vessels frequently landed Russian passengers on this coast without undergoing any control. Trebizond stands in close relation by land and sea with Russia, where cholera was prevalent in June, July, and August. On July 28 a suspected case of cholera occurred in the port of Trebizond on a sailing vessel which had arrived from the Russian port of Sokhoun. The vessel was placed in quarantine at Surmeneh, where the patient died, and a week later 5 additional cases developed among passengers on the vessel. On August 22 cholera appeared at Erzeroum, with 12 cases and 6 deaths. In the two provinces of Van and Erzeroum, from the beginning of the outbreak to October 6, a total of 630 cases with 352 deaths was reported. On September 17, 6 cases with 1 death, caused by suspected cholera, occurred at Trebizond. Although not bacteriologically verified, the disease was recognized clinically as cholera.

From September 16 to October 22, 461 cases with 253 deaths were officially reported. The houses in which most of the cases occurred present quite uniform conditions of overcrowding and poor construction, with insanitary surroundings and open cesspools. Cholera invaded the prison in which 600 prisoners were crowded together under conditions favorable to its spread, but only 48 cases occurred, and the disease was checked in two weeks.

Trebizond is a crowded oriental city of 55,000 inhabitants and is without any modern water or sewerage system. It is situated on rising ground and has several small supplies of spring water. The common water supply is from a swift-flowing mountain stream a mile distant from the city. No serious water infection occurred. Some sanitary work was undertaken to check the spread of the disease, guards were stationed at the houses, in which cases of cholera existed, and the houses were partially disinfected. The dead were buried with some precautions, the public sale of fruit was forbidden, the people were advised to drink boiled water, and an effort was made to clean the streets.

VENEZUELA.**Plague and Yellow Fever at Caracas—Rat Destruction.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goldthwaite, at La Guaira, reports, November 14:

During the two weeks ended November 12 there were reported at Caracas 11 cases of plague, with 9 deaths, and 3 cases of yellow fever, with 1 death.

From October 22 to November 7 the total number of rats taken and destroyed at Caracas was 18,194.